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The Hongkong Telegraph

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FAIR
Barometer 29.89.

March 20, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 88 " 70

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March 20, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 93 " 73

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7896 日人初月二

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918.

三月二十日香港三英號

PLAQUE IN NORTH CHINA.

Fears that it Will Reach Shanghai.
(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, March 20.
Plague has broken out at Nanking. Twenty-three people have died in two days. The closing of the city is suggested. It is feared that the disease will reach Shanghai.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

AIR-RAIDS.

When Germany Will Cease Bombing Paris.

London, March 18.

The Supreme Commander of the German Air Forces, interviewed by the *Cologne Gazette*, states that the raids on Paris will cease when the attacks on German open towns cease. He admits that the raids on Germany have inflicted heavy losses and says:—"We are waiting to see whether France will take our severe penalties to heart."

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

Comment by Entente Statesmen.

London, March 19.

The Press Bureau says that the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Entente, assembled in London, feel bound to take note of the political crimes under the name of German peace which have been committed against the Russian people. Russia was unarmed, and, forgetting that for four years Germany had been fighting against the independence of nations and the rights of mankind, the Russian Government, in a mood of singular credulity, expected to obtain by persuasion a democratic peace, which it failed to obtain by war. The armistice had not expired when the Germans, contrary to their plied word, transferred troops *en masse* to the West. Russia was so weak that she could not protest against this flagrant violation of Germany's plighted word. When the German peace is translated into action, it is found to involve invasion of Russian territory, the destruction or capture of all Russia's means of defence. The organisation of Russian lands for Germany's profit is proceeding not differing from annexation because the word is carefully avoided. Meanwhile, the Russians, who have made military operations impossible, have found diplomacy impotent. Their representatives have been compelled to proclaim that while they refused to read the Treaty they had no choice but to sign it. They signed it not knowing whether it meant peace or war, nor measuring the degree to which Russian national life is reduced by it to a shadow:

GERMANY HAMPERING NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

London, March 18.

A Berlin official message states:—"Owing to the conduct of British naval forces in the barred zone declared round the German Bight by England, we are forced to take measures which will make navigation in this region most dangerous for neutral shipping." The message disclaims responsibility in the matter except where the directions of the German Admiralty are followed.

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR OUR ENEMIES.

London, March 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the high hopes of the Central Powers regarding food supplies from Ukraine are apparently doomed to disappointment. The Germans say the agriculturists in Ukraine are faced with ruin, and that complete anarchy prevails. The villages are sowing crops in a faulty manner and all corn stocks are hidden so that the large towns in Ukraine are threatened with a scarcity. The Germans hope that the situation will improve when the troops penetrate East Ukraine.

SPIES DEPORTED FROM AMERICA.

London, March 19.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that two men and two women, supposed to be French, have been deported. They lived in fashionable localities and were amply supplied with funds. It is alleged that they carried on a code correspondence with Count Bernstorff.

TURKEY AND THE CAUCASUS.

London, March 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army has accepted a proposal by the Caucasus Government to commence pourparlers for a separate peace.

REICHSTAG SITS ALL DAY.

London, March 18.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, *Vorwärts* states that a sitting of the Reichstag lasting all day discussed Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum, cabled recently.

IMPORTANT ALLIED CONFERENCES.

London, March 18.

The Press Bureau announces that meetings of the Supreme War Council and important political conferences were held at Downing Street from Thursday to Saturday last. The Premiers of France and Italy attended.

MORE CONCRETE SHIPS.

London, March 18.

The Times Washington correspondent says it is officially announced that the first big concrete ship of eight thousand tons was launched on the Pacific Coast with complete success. She was launched six weeks after the concrete was first poured into the forms. Arrangements are being made to build fifty-four more concrete vessels. The advantages claimed for such ships are that their construction does not interfere with the building of steel vessels, that concrete ships can be launched within ninety days after the work starts and that the cost of the plant is only one-twentieth of the cost of a steel shipyard of equal capacity.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SEIZURE OF DUTCH SHIPS.

Holland Agrees on Certain Conditions.

London, March 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Second Chamber, stated that Germany having declared that it was impossible to furnish Holland with a hundred thousand tons of grain within two months, the Government would agree to the Allies taking over Dutch shipping if Holland could rely on getting a hundred thousand tons of cereals, and certain other commodities from America, in accordance with the recent agreement drawn up in London, and also if bunker coal for the transport of goods to Holland were furnished to certain Dutch ships; also if the Allies guarantee that the ships shall not transport troops or war material, shall not be armed and the crews shall be perfectly free to attend to navigation; also if destroyed ships were replaced immediately after the war. The Government could not go further than that.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

A Possibly Serious Outlook.

London, March 17.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, in the House of Representatives the War Minister stated that there were 94,000 German prisoners in Siberia east of Baikal and 60,000 west of Baikal. They were uncontrolled and trying their utmost to get armed. A thousand Russian moderates under Colonel Semenoff were opposing the Maximalists east of Baikal. The Entente might support Colonel Semenoff, but his force at present was weak. There were also some moderates at Vladivostok and Blagovestochin. The Maximalists' power was growing and they were getting a supply of arms and ammunition. Should the German prisoners be organised to support the Maximalists, a serious situation would be created.

THE MARCONI CASE.

Crown Admits Breach of Contract.

London, March 18.
In the Marconi case, the Attorney General admitted a breach of contract by the Crown, and said the Postmaster General would give a declaration to this effect. The petitioners were entitled to damages on the basis of six stations.

RUSSIA'S REPUDIATIONS.

A Protest by the Powers.

London, March 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that an informal declaration signed by the representatives in Petrograd of all the foreign Powers had been forwarded to the Commissary of Foreign Affairs stating that they considered the decree regarding the repudiation of the Russian State Debt, the confiscation of property and similar measures, as being without force, and they reserved the right of claiming damages from the Government for all losses to their nationals. So far as Mr. Balfour was aware, no reply had been received.

CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

Five Hundred People Massacred.

London, March 19.
Petrograd newspapers report that five hundred people were massacred in a single night at the small town of Gherkov. Sailors murdered the inhabitants of two streets in Sevastopol and threw the bodies into the river.

Other Items.

London, March 19.
Austro-German forces have occupied important points in the direction of Kursk and Kharkoff, the latter being hastily evacuated. Retreating Russians attempted to set fire to Odessa, but the Germans prevented them.

The Odessa and Nicolaieff banks have been resumed under German control.

A telegram from Bostoff states that 3,000 well-armed Austro-German war prisoners have completely gained possession of the town.

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Suggested Placing of German Officers Aboard.

London, March 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hunt suggested that German officers of superior rank should be placed on all British hospital ships and also on unarmoured merchantmen.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the subject had been carefully considered by naval and military authorities, but that the action proposed would not be taken. He could not publicly state the reasons for the decision.

COMBING-OUT MINERS.

Two Opposite Decisions.

London, March 18.
The previous figures in the South Wales miners' ballot were incomplete. The final result shows 59,266 for and 60,370 against the Government's combing-out proposals.

The Durham miners have voted in favour of the combing-out proposals by 33,578 to 27,178.

RUMANIAN AFFAIRS.

London, March 18.

An unconfirmed report says that the King of Rumania has gone to Switzerland.

A Sofia telegram says that M. Averescu resigned owing to an attempt to assassinate him.

ALLIED COUNCIL'S POWERS.

London, March 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the operations in the Eastern war theatres came under the control of the Allied Council at Versailles.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FINE WORK IN THE WEST.

German Communications Badly Smashed.

London, March 18.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states:—"The centre of activity has now shifted to the Meuse. The big French raids mentioned in yesterday's communiqué were directed against sectors where the enemy had completed all preparations for attack. The result of the raids is that the communications are so thoroughly smashed that it will be many weeks before the enemy can attack from these places. The French advanced a hundred yards at a time, in accordance with the gunners' time-table. One of the main objects was the destruction of minenwerfer batteries. This was effected partly by artillery and partly by blowing up with hand grenades. Some fifty of these powerful weapons were thus demolished before the French returned.

Enemy Aerial Losses.

London, March 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—"There has been increased air activity. We dropped ten and a half tons of bombs on railway sidings at Somme and on billets at all parts of the front, as well as on three aerodromes. We brought down three enemy machines in a fierce encounter over an aerodrome. During the day we brought down eighteen and drove down eight. Four of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped five tons of bombs on two aerodromes and a dump north-east of St. Quentin and on billets at Douai and Menin. All our machines returned.

Enemy Raids.

London, March 18.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"The enemy raided two posts to the east of Poelcappelle. Four of our men are missing. Hostile artillery is active on the Bapaume-Cambrai road and in the forward and back areas at Armentieres and Ypres.

Germans Bribed to Carry Out Raids.

London, March 18.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—"Our airmen continue their brilliant work. The meaning of aerial dominance in relation to artillery effectiveness is well demonstrated by the following figures:—In twenty-two counter-battery shots, in which 4,400 rounds were fired, the Germans damaged four of our guns, two gun-pits and a dug-out. They caused eight casualties and destroyed a small amount of field ammunition. In a corresponding period we carried out ninety-five counter battery shots and hit 55 gun-pits, of which ten were apparently destroyed. We caused sixty-four explosions and sixteen fires. The damage done to guns and the casualties caused are only conjecturable from these figures.

The reluctance of the German soldiers to undertake raids is shown by statements of prisoners taken in an unsuccessful raid south of the Ypres-Comines Canal on the night of March 13, that liberal inducements were offered the raiders in the shape of promotion and leave or money, the average reward for capturing a machine-gun being seventy-five marks. The prisoners attribute the failure of the raid to our sturdy resistance and the lack of surprise, owing to most of their non-commissioned officers being drunk, having been heavily doped with brandy. Whereas our men volunteer eagerly for the raids as fine adventures, the Germans apparently must be bribed and dragooned.

The French Front.

London, March 18.
A French communiqué states:—"An enemy coup de main to the north of Juvincourt and another to the south-east of Corbeny were repulsed with appreciable enemy losses, after lively fighting. There is lively reciprocal artillery fire especially in the Samognon and Bezonvaux districts and between Bures and Badonviller in Lorraine.

The Belgians Attacked.

London, March 19.
A Belgian communiqué states:—"Following recent activity, the enemy attacked in the region of Nieport, Dixmude and Merckem in considerable force with *Stosstruppen*. The enemy gained a footing in some advanced elements near Nieport, from which he was partially driven out. After a violent bombardment, the enemy penetrated advanced posts in the direction of Dixmude and, by the use of *flammewerfer*, into part of a trench on the west bank of the Yser. Counter-attacks entirely restored the positions. An enemy attack in the direction of Merckem was repulsed by our barrage. The artillery struggle is very lively along the whole front.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR SITUATION REVIEWED.

Washington, March 19.

The War Secretary's weekly review says:—"While hostile preparations for an offensive in the West are not slackening it is becoming more evident that the enemy will adopt the offensive only if compelled by the exigencies of the general strategic situation. While fresh German divisions are reported to be arriving in the West it is important to note that the density of the enemy forces has nearly reached a point beyond which it will be impracticable to go owing to the chances of congestion of the lines of communication preventing the essential flexibility for manœuvres. The American detachment is entrenched near the Swiss border where enemy bombardments are frequent. The arrival of fresh enemy units and material from Germany east and west of Lake Garda indicates hostile operations having Verona and Brescia as their objectives.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports a successful raid southward of Acheville. There is hostile artillery southward of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road in the neighbourhood of Louvain, being most active between Warneton and Zonnebeke.

GOOD AERIAL WORK.

London, March 18.

The Admiralty reports that during offensive patrols from Dunkirk our aeroplanes destroyed five machines and shot down five from Thursday to Sunday. All of our machines returned.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 18.
Silver is quoted at 43d. There are small supplies and China is buying in America.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The Proposed Hongkong Celebrations.

It is now possible to give approximately the programmes for St. George's Day (April 23). In the morning there will be street collections, sale of badges, and office-to-office collections. A "Tombola" Competition is to be held, full particulars of which will be published in these columns later.

It was intended in the afternoon to hold an International Fair and Bazaar, but, owing to the prevailing epidemic, this had to be reluctantly abandoned for the sake of public health, the Committee having been advised by Medical Authorities that, on account of the epidemic, any plan involving great crowds thronging together is very undesirable. This is to be deplored, as the Committee had in preparation such an extensive, vast and attractive programme for the afternoon's entertainment as could not possibly have failed to be a great draw of people and money. Fate, however, decrees that in must be cancelled, and it is therefore sincerely hoped that the public, with that generosity for which Hongkong is justly noted, will the more liberally subscribe to that part of the Day's programme which can safely be held.

The play "Pinkie and The Fairies" has had to be abandoned, as it involved rehearsals by very many children whose health, of course, must be the first consideration. Another play will be staged at the Theatre Royal by adults.

There will therefore be "something doing" morning and evening, but, for health reasons, the afternoon programme—which was bound to have been a financial success—has had to be abandoned. Nevertheless, we feel we shall not appeal

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GENERAL NEWS.

An Example to Hongkong.
The Shanghai S.P.C.A. report for February, 1918, records the fact that 140 convictions were obtained for cruelty to chickens, three convictions for cruelty to ponies and two convictions for cruelty to cats. Fines were imposed amounting in the aggregate to \$562.

Shanghai Man Killed.
News has been received of the death of M. Raoul Jarno, youngest son of M. and Mme. Jarno, which took place on March 2, at Marseilles, following a severe illness. The deceased left Shanghai in December, 1917, to act as an interpreter to a detachment of Chinese sent to Marseilles.

Fatal Explosion on a Steamer.
Recently an explosion occurred in the engine room of the ss. Kenkin Maru (1,900 tons) a new boat, when she was off Shinsuzaki, Mako Gun, on her way from Osaka to Kobe. Three persons were killed outright, while eight others were seriously injured by boiling water and steam. The injured after receiving first aid treatment were taken to a hospital.

Japanese Ladies in U. S. Red Cross Work.

Mrs. Ariyoshi, wife of the Governor of Kanagawa Ken, and two other Japanese ladies, representing the Yokohama branch of the Ladies' Patriotic League of Japan, have presented 500 pieces of cloth and 1,200 yards of flannel to the American ladies of Yokohama engaged in Red Cross work.

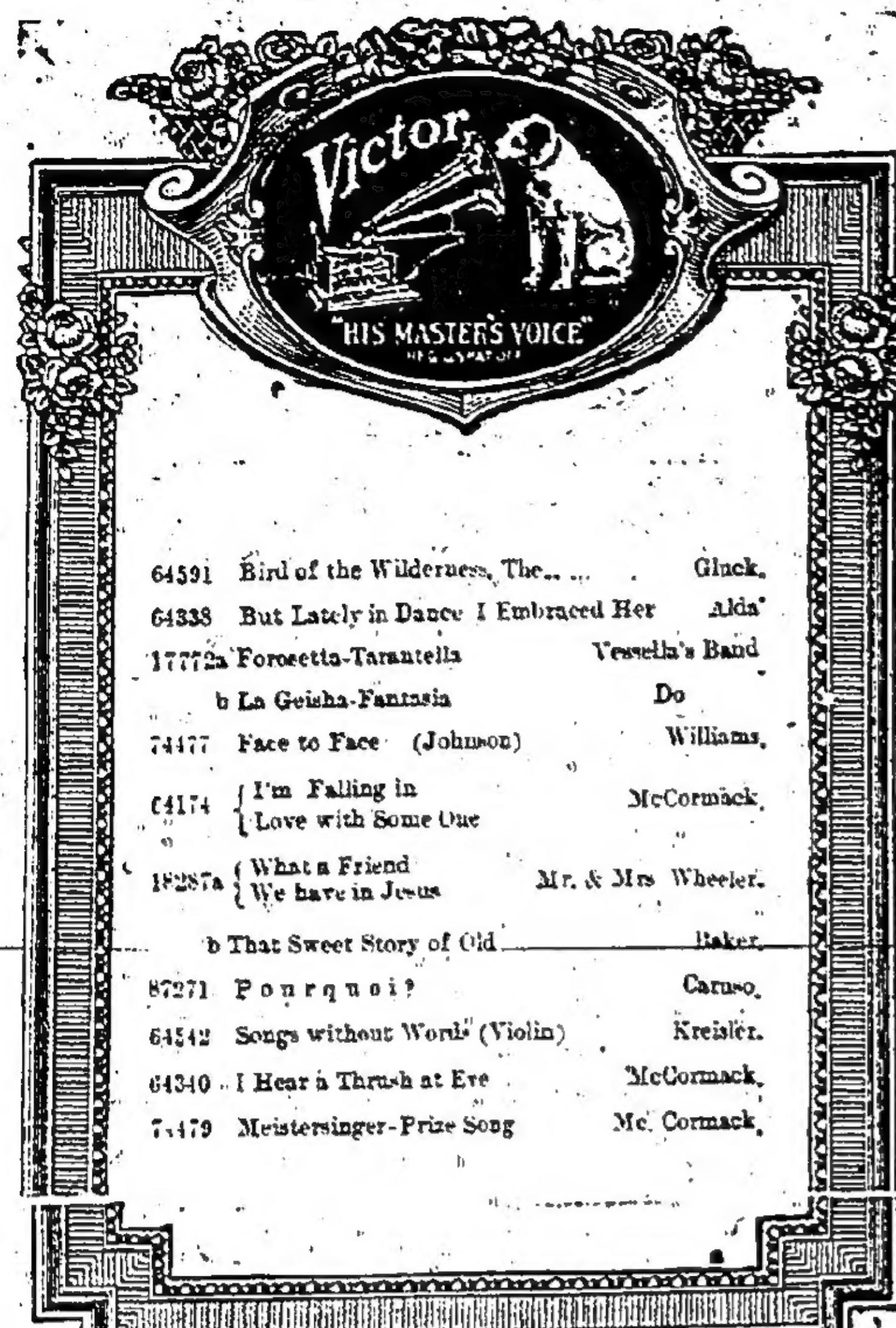
Suspected Case of Black Plague.
It is reported from Osaka that a female operative named Yamachi Yone of the Oriental Paper Mill in Toyosaki Obo, Nishinari Gun, Osaka Fu, died of fever recently. The name of the disease is not stated. Judging from the fact that the body remained in a feverish state for hours after her death, it is feared that the cause of death was black plague. The body is being examined by the medical authorities of Osaka Fu.

A Golf Course for Hakone.
Mr. Yamaguchi Seizo of Hakone has sent an application to the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, asking the authorities for permission to construct golf links at Engokubara, Hakone. An area of 4,000 tsuru has been mapped out. The application was received favourably by the Governor since it is his hope to make Hakone a national park and, moreover, to favour any plan likely to make for the pleasure of foreign visitors.

Students Build School.
Students of the Philippine trade school have begun the construction of the Philippine nautical school building at Pasey, under the direction of the Bureau of Public Works. The new building will be a concrete six room structure of the standard specifications adopted by the Bureau of Education. The opportunity was offered the boys who intend to enter the building trades upon the completion of their school course, in order that they might secure practical knowledge of the business under competent and painstaking supervisors. The boys will receive the regular pay of ordinary labourers employed by the Bureau of Public Works. In addition to building the school building, students of the trade school who are taking the course in cabinet making will supply the furniture, so that the school will be built and equipped by trade school students.

The Day of the Motor.
The story of the gradual replacement of the horse and carriage by the motor car is again summarised in the annual report of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Car Co., Ltd., says the N. C. Daily News. It was only a few years ago that "Horse and Motor Co." was added to the firm's name—a few years more and "Horse Bazaar" must be dropped, unless the directors decide to retain it as a matter of historic interest. The motor cycle will never replace the pony for cross-country mounting galloping—there is a certain lack of companionship in a motor cycle, though it may be as effective in turning over one's silver. The saddle pony has many a good day yet to live, but the carriage pony is doomed to become extinct; the car's the thing now.

NOTICES.



64391 Bird of the Wilderness, The... Glack.
64338 But Lately in Dance I Embraced Her Alda.
17772a Forocetta-Tarantella Vewell's Band
b La Geisha-Fantasia Do
74177 Face to Face (Johnson) Williams.
64174 I'm Falling in McCormack.
18287a Love with Some One McCormack.
What a Friend We have in Jesus Mr. & Mrs. Wheeler.
b That Sweet Story of Old Baker.
87271 Popique? Caruso.
64142 Songs without Words (Violin) Kreisler.
64340 I Hear a Thrush at Eve McCormack.
74179 Meistersinger-Frise Song McCormack.

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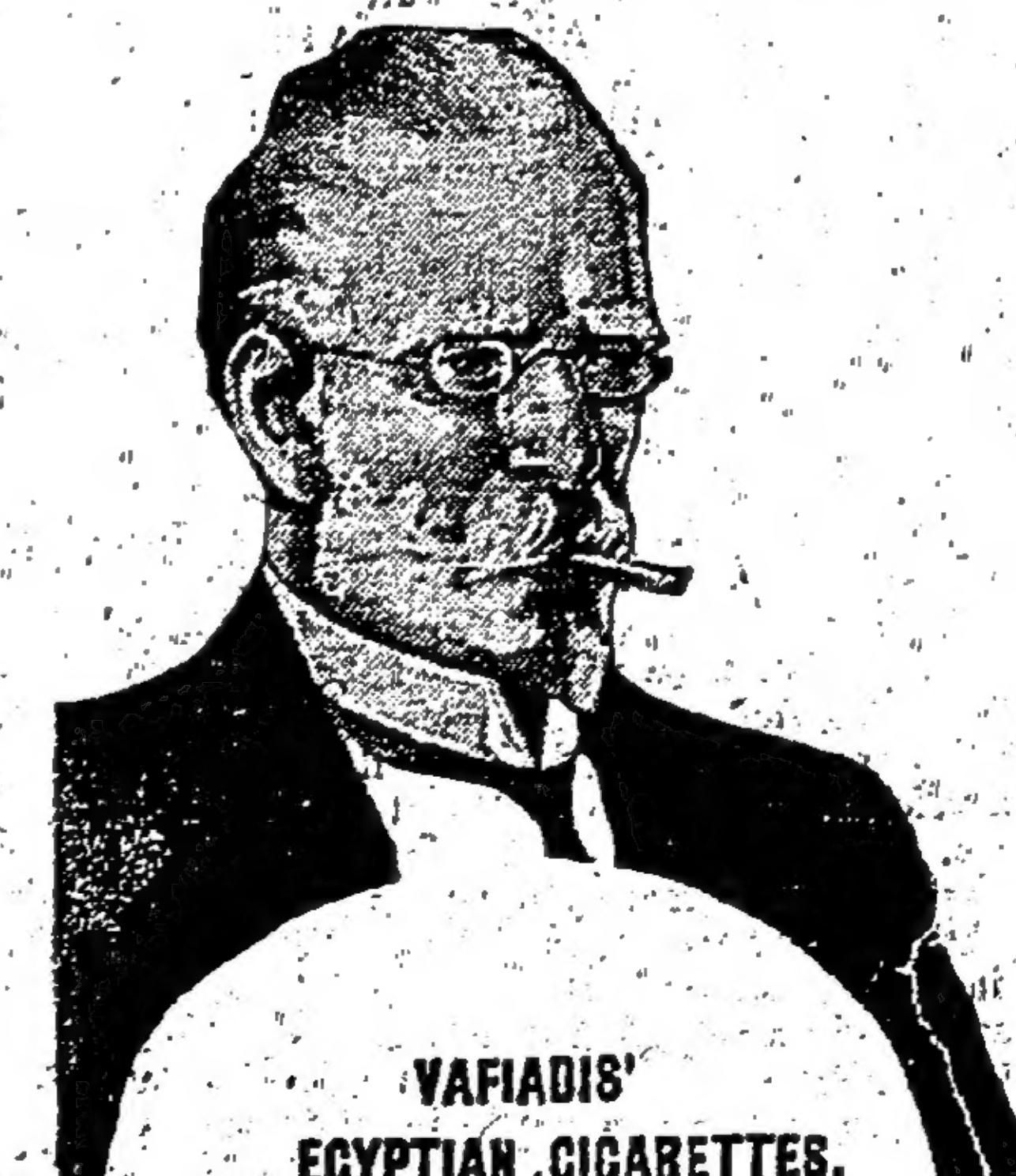
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	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE

HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASES OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 25th March (SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of tickets,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs. Jenson & Nicholson Limited of London to be their Sole Agents in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands, for the sale of their Vanishes, Enamels, Paints, Colours and all kindred lines manufactured by them.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1918.

WANTED.

Names for 1918 issue

of the

HONGKONG

DIRECTORY.

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MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Massagist
Every year experienced
Formerly in service to the Emperor
will visit patients' residences
if preferred.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY 25th March, 1918, at 12th noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th, to the 25th, inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. A. D. WOOD, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1918.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS \$5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE.	\$125,000
FIRST PRIZE	\$187,500
SECOND PRIZE	\$ 56,250
THIRD PRIZE	\$ 37,500
100 PRIZES OF \$1,000 TO \$50 .	\$ 93,750
TOTAL	\$500,000

YOUR \$5 TICKET

MAY WIN YOU

ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS
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25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 8th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1918.

THE SPOTTED FEVER OUTBREAK.

The present serious outbreak of spotted fever is causing no little stir in the Colony, and anything done by the Government through the Sanitary Department to minimise the spread of the disease becomes a matter of intense public interest. It is, therefore, a wise policy which the Sanitary authorities have decided to adopt, namely, the giving out of as much public information as possible. Yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board was mainly concerned with this matter, and the discussion which took place there has doubtless been read with the greatest of interest by the whole of the foreign community. The present week promises to be lighter as regards the number of cases than last, but it is pointed out that the intensity of the incidence will probably be sporadic and that no very great hopes should be built on the contemporary reduction of numbers. Indeed, the Head of the Sanitary Department frankly stated that the measures so far taken did not warrant such expectation. It would seem a question as to whether any steps, save those of the most rigorous nature, would give definite promise of eradication and there seems nothing for it but to carry on in the hope that the use of atomisers and the observance of ordinary precautions will bring about a diminution and an eventual freedom.

By far the most difficult matter to deal with is the discovery and supervision of carriers, and here the authorities will have the sympathy of the public, for the problem seems one beyond the hope of successful handling. The granting of facilities for an examination by the Government Bacteriologist is a wise decision and the measures taken for the isolation of all carriers found is the only proper course to adopt. The risk of infection from anything save a living carrier seems to be so remote that the authorities have decided to do away with disinfection, and if medical opinion asserts that there is no risk from clothing or articles of use, save such as cups, plates and chopsticks, then disinfection in a native community that has previously demonstrated its abhorrence of such a procedure would only be foolish and harmful. Cases of concealment have been fortunately few, and if it is announced that the notification of a case will not entail a wholesale disturbance of the household, but only an examination of the contacts, such cases will be even fewer. To make a thorough examination of the residents of the Colony to trace out all found carriers would be a task almost superhuman and it would also follow that all found carriers would have to be incarcerated and placed under rigorous control such as would be hardly possible if great numbers were discovered. The policy of allowing all who so desire to undergo examination is perhaps the best that could be devised, and in order to have jurisdiction over those that give positive returns it has been found necessary to so alter the by-law regulating the control of infected persons as to include cerebro-spinal fever. Mr. Alabaster's point averted the interference with the liberty of the subject unless the place of internment was definitely stated seems a minor one, for although in abstract law the right of *Habeas Corpus* might possibly be infringed, there could surely be no objection on the part of anyone to being isolated wherever the medical authorities might decide, rather than to be a broad source of infection, and consequently a disseminator of death. A person's own home might prove to be the best place for him, but, whatever it is, the public in general have a right to be protected against him—a moral right if not a legal one. We only wish it were possible to intern all the carriers by a systematic examination of the whole Colony, but that is obviously not practicable.

Viewed dispassionately the actions of the authorities ever since the outbreak first made its appearance would seem to be almost all that they could reasonably be. The watering and disinfection of the streets, the provision of many atomisers for general use, both in the European and Chinese districts, and the securing of serum in sufficient quantities are evidences that the powers that be are alive to the situation. A committee meeting, which is attended by four public medical men, sits daily to discuss the situation and a whole staff of inspectors is busy on cases that come to light. The only thing now necessary is for the general public to keep a mind free from scare, for a healthy and cheerful outlook is far more helpful than one always anticipating trouble.

War Charities.

We think the War Charities Committee has taken a very wise step in setting about, in a very practical and democratic manner, to secure that all sections of the British community shall be represented on the body in future. The Committee has done a really splendid work since it was formed, a sum of nearly \$700,000 having been raised in and the money so far allocated put to admirable uses through the exercise of wise discretion. At the same time, however satisfactory the results attained have been, there can be no doubt that it is a really comprehensive movement is made to interest everybody in the work which the committee is doing even better can be done in the future. The present members of the Committee have certainly done well, but it is now wisely felt that others also should interest themselves in the splendid work of mercy which is being discharged. What is needed to maintain and if possible eclipse past efforts is only an enlargement of the interests represented on the managing body, but specific canvassing, on well-organised lines on behalf of the various funds assisted. Everyone can have a direct voice in this matter, as a public meeting of Britons is to be called and nominations can either be made at that meeting or through the post beforehand. We hope that as a result of this arrangement the public will see to it that this very essential war work is not left, as in the past, to a small group of people who have laboured most enthusiastically but who now rightly expect others to do their share.

More Subscribers Wanted.

The longer the war continues, the greater become the calls for charitable offerings, and the least that Britons can do in Hongkong, where we are spared many hardships experienced at home, is to throw themselves heart and soul into a work of this kind. A larger Committee will mean greater diffusion of effort, and this in turn should lead to the gathering in of more funds. The community has certainly not been backward in subscribing, as the total receipts show, though there must still be many residents who do not regularly contribute to one or other of the funds. It is not that they are against assisting war charities. Rather is it a case of indifference or forgetfulness in most of these instances. If, therefore, a widespread campaign is initiated, with a view to increasing the number of monthly subscribers, we are sure that the results will fully justify the trouble taken.

Too Hot for Germany.

The fact that the Supreme Commander of the German Air Forces condescends to name the conditions on which the raids on Paris will cease may, we think, be taken as an indication that the policy of reprisals now practised by the Allies is not altogether to the liking of the Huns. This official declares that the bombing of the French capital will stop when the attacks on German open towns cease. This surely is almost as good as a feaver for the mutual abandonment of raids on towns, but we imagine France will require something more than a mere verbal promise from the Germans before responding to the suggestion. The Chief of the Baby-killers admits that the Allies have inflicted heavy losses in their aerial visits to Germany, and we may depend upon it that that fact is at the bottom of the suggestion now put forward. It is so like the Germans to squeal and plead for immunity when they are given a taste of their own medicine. While we would certainly like to see the raiding of open towns abandoned, we think Germany should be assured definitely to lay down her proposals in black and white before any serious consideration is given to hints of this type.

Magistrate's Return.

Mr. Dyer Ball resumed his duties at the Magistracy this morning, after being absent for some time, owing to indisposition.

DAY BY DAY.

THE SIMPLE JOYS OF LIFE LEAVE A SWEET TASTE ON THE CONSCIENCE.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the seventh anniversary of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1d.

Union Church Guild.

The closing social and business meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held tonight at 9 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road. Members and their friends are invited.

Spotted Fever.

During the twenty-four hours ending March 19, there were 16 cases of spotted fever notified, all but four of which were in the city of Victoria. The sufferers were one European and the rest Chinese. There were eleven deaths.

A Woman Banishes.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with returning from banishment. The defendant was first banished for five years, and on returning was sentenced to six months' hard labour. In April last she was banished for life. The offence was admitted and the defendant asked for mercy. Sentence of twelve months' hard labour was passed.

Hidden Opium.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of five and a half taels of opium. It was proved that the man was arrested on the Kinshun wharf when the opium was found concealed in a hidden compartment of a box he was carrying. A fine of \$400, or three months' hard labour, was imposed.

The Proposed New Poultry Depot.

The question on the agenda paper of the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, asked by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley with regard to the provision of a poultry market near the Sailors' Home in place of the present unsatisfactory arrangement in Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets, are put back until the next meeting, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Bowley.

Counterfeit Coin Possession.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese was charged with stealing from the person of another Chinese, in Hollywood Road, 49 cents. The accused stoutly denied that he picked the complainant's pocket, and, after detailing the money he previously had in his possession, was discharged. There was further charge against him of possessing seven Chinese 20-cent pieces, and on this he was fined \$15, or three weeks' hard labour.

A Serious Offence.

The story was told by Inspector Watt, at the Police Court this morning, of how a young Chinese woman was introduced to two men by another woman at the Hongkong Boarding House, Connaught Road Central. Later on, the men set upon the woman, with the intent of robbing her of jewellery. A struggle ensued on the verandah of the hotel, and one of the men sustained a fractured thigh while trying to escape from the Police who were attracted to the spot. He jumped from the first floor verandah off to the street. The other man was arrested, and, when charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, was remanded for a week. The woman who introduced the complainant was also charged, and remanded.

Climbed the Water-sput.

In the early hours of this morning, a Chinese living in Des Voeux Road was awakened by his fok, who told him that there was someone in the house. A constable was sent for and a search revealed that a strange man was hiding behind some planks on the first floor verandah. He was arrested and charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with being found on premises with intent to commit a felony. It was stated by one of the witnesses that the man had been seen climbing the water-sput. A previous conviction was proved, and his Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Annual Athletic Sports.

Students of Queen's College held their third annual athletic sports at Causeway Bay yesterday, when more than one past record was broken. There was a large attendance present, but unfortunately the rain which set in during the afternoon made it impossible to complete the programme, the uncontested events being postponed to a later date. The officials were:—President, Mr. T. K. Daly; Vice-President, Mr. B. Tanner, Entertainment Committee, Messrs. Tanner, Tee Ching Fung, Cheung Hok Chau, Lui Yam Tong, Wu Min; Clerk of Course, Mr. J. Ralston; Starters, Messrs. J. C. Fletcher, J. Danco, Kong Ki Fai; Judges, Messrs. J. Ralston, W. L. Handyside, G. F. Nightingale, Tee Yik Fung, Lam Ning Sang; Times Keepers, Messrs. T. B. Pertington, Sang Kok Peng, Tang Chok San; Secretary, Mr. W. Kay. Below we give the results of the events decided:

Long jump (open).—1, Ko Kin-fai; 2, Wong Kai-yin; 3, Ng Chan-ching. Winning Jump: 19ft. 2ins., which beats the school record held by the same jumper by one foot.

Long jump (under 15).—1, Choi Chia-tz-yui; 2, A. A. Rumjahn; 3, Ko King-fai. Distance: 17ft. 5ins.

Hidden Opium.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of five and a half taels of opium. It was proved that the man was arrested on the Kinshun wharf when the opium was found concealed in a hidden compartment of a box he was carrying. A fine of \$400, or three months' hard labour, was imposed.

High jump (open).—1, Choi Tz-yui; 2, A. A. Rumjahn; 3, Ko King-fai.

High jump (under 15).—1, Kong Ching-sang; 2, Choi Tz-yui. 4ft. 7ins.

120 yards hurdles (open).—1, Ko Kin-fai; 2, Ng Chan-ching.

High jump (under 15).—1, Choi Kit-choi.

300 yards (under 15).—1, Ko King-fai; 2, A. Wahab; 3, A. A. Rumjahn.

120 yards hurdles (under 15).—1, Ko Kin-fai; 2, Choi Tz-yui; 3, Lam Yai-ki; 4, Long O-sang; 5, Leung Kit-choi.

300 yards (under 15).—1, Ko King-fai; 2, A. Wahab; 3, A. A. Rumjahn.

Half mile handicap.—1, A. Wahab; 2, Choi Man-chang; 3, S. A. R. Lamail.

3 legged race.—1, D. Lang and Ko King-fai; 2, Ko Yut-chang and Lo Wei-sum.

220 yards (old boys).—1, H. Johnson; 2, Y. Mohamed.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins C. B. E., state:—

Search Supervisors.

One hundred and ten men will be withdrawn from Foot Patrol duty on and from April 4, and will be detailed for search duty as above. The names of forty men from No. 1 Platoon and seventy men from No. 3 Co. etc. will be submitted by Inspector Eustace and Chief Inspector Wong respectively before Tuesday, March 26.

Patrol Duties.

As a result of above, the Schedule of Patrol Duties will be revised. A draft is being sent to Warning Officer for approval.

Atomsiers.

Have been placed at Central, No. 7, No. 2, and Yaumati for use of Police.

Attached.

P. O. 472 J.A.E. Bullock (Sergt. H.K.D.C.)

P. O. 436 F.E. Josseland (H.K.D.C.)

Strength.

P. O. 703 W.B. Roberts has been granted permission to resign on leaving the Colony.

Concert Proceeds.

A draft for £30 has been forwarded to St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, being part proceeds of a concert given recently at the Helena May Institute.

AMERICANS IN ACTION.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Each of the armies in the great war has its own system to identify its soldiers. The Russian soldier wears a numbered badge; the French soldier has an identification card stitched into his tunic; the German soldier has a little metal disk that bears his name; the British soldier has an aluminum disk, with identification marks and church affiliations; and the Austrian soldier has a metal badge with his name on a tiny parchment within. It appears that the Turk is the only soldier so lightly valued that he carries no badge. Identification is evidently regarded as unnecessary in his case. It remained for J. A. Fisher, a Linotype operator on the Wanigan Sun, to prepare a novel as well as useful pocket piece for the American soldier. It consists of a Linotype ring bearing the registry number, name, and address of the man for whom it is made. On one side a new Lincoln penny is cast into the slug and remains a part of the souvenir. In addition to being a fine pocket piece, the ring is an ideal means of identification, as it is impervious to water.

From Jerusalem the German Emperor and Empress went on to Damascus, and a story is told of the Imperial visit which will never be forgotten by this generation in the Near East. The Kaiser was taken to see the house of one of the chief Moslem effendiyyah (gentlemen), who had a wonderful reception room furnished with old inlaid msharshayeh, rich carpets, and embroideries, such as are hardly to be seen nowadays. This room was one of the sights of Damascus, and travellers often took time to see it. The Kaiser admired everything greatly—so much, indeed, that the effendi, with true Eastern politeness, answered him with the common Eastern formula, "It is all yours!" The Kaiser said nothing at the time, but within half an hour of his departure a number of the royal pickets appeared, who removed the pick of the effendiyyah's cherished heirloom, if not the whole. In view of the Crown Prince's recent acquisitions behind the lines in France, this anecdote is interesting.—Estelle Blyth, in the Cornhill Magazine.

An interesting experiment has been inaugurated at Vancouver, where, 2,000 lb. of whale steak were offered in the leading fish and meat markets at the price of 5d. a lb. Many citizens took home a sample, but reports are not yet to hand as to the reception accorded the sea dainty by the families. Although it is in the nature of an experiment in Vancouver, it is stated that whale has already become more or less standard fish in San Francisco, Seattle, Victoria and other Pacific Coast cities. The Japanese have long used whale for food. It looks like beef steak and tastes something like beef. It is more tender than the average beef steak, and is said to compare favourably with the more common meats in nutritive value. Each whale, it is stated, is good for between two and three tons of meat, and as there are no bones or other waste, a season's whaling catch might go a long way towards feeding the people in these days of food restriction.—Empire Review.

Only modern civilised man can emit the typical hearty laugh of joy—the lunatic and child "scream," seagull "yell," and monkeys and apes "howl" with delight... Laughter goes when Edmund Burke was struck square in the face by a rotten egg while making a speech on the slave question. But laughter also arose when, calmly pulling out his handkerchief and wiping his face, he quietly remarked, "Always did say the arguments in favour of slavery were somewhat unconvincing." The first outburst of laughter was of the savage and primitive type and was with him, and was altogether of a more refined and cultivated nature. "Civility" became the highest type of laughter, the most characteristically human, as invariably associated with "honesty." Few people will associate C. M. Russell with "civility."

SPOTTED FEVER.

Position Reviewed at Sanitary Board Meeting.

Yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary board was mainly concerned with the question of preventive measures against the outbreak of spotted fever, the subject being first raised by the following questions, which had been put by Mr. F. B. L. Hawley:

"Is there a sufficient supply in the Colony of the serum required for treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis? and is it available to private practitioners?"

"In view of the prevalence of infectious disease, have any instructions been given to the Police to prevent overcrowding in theatres and other places of public resort?"

The Chairman replying, said: "I should like to point out that neither of these questions are properly put to me in connection with the Sanitary Board. I have, however, in view of the public interest in these matters obtained the permission of the Government to answer these questions, but I would ask you, gentlemen, not to look upon these answers as creating in any way a precedent. The answer to No. 1 is—there is sufficient and has been sufficient for all those who have asked for this treatment. The Principal Civil Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following for the benefit of the Board:

All available stock has been obtained from Manila. There are 1,000 doses on order from Manila. There are 2,000 doses on order at Tokyo and 320 doses are on the way. The remainder will be delivered from time to time, but it will take six months to complete the order. Five hundred doses will be sent from Saigon by the first vessel; and 5,000 doses have been ordered in America.

The answer to the second question is in the affirmative. The Police have only been attending evening performances, but I am informed that they have now been instructed to attend matinees. The cinematographs and theatres they have been visiting have been reported to be far from full."

The Chairman then made the following statement on the outbreak: "I am going to attempt to give you a short statement on the steps your Committee has taken in connection with the prevention of this disease, just as has been done at previous meetings of the Board. First, I will call your attention to the chief recommendation which was made last Friday by your Committee and is now being carried out. It has been carried out for the last four or five days. Any householder may ask for the throat of any member of his or her household to be examined by the Government bacteriologist in order to ascertain whether they are carriers or not." The examination will be made until further notice at the Bacteriological Laboratory in Caine Road.

Gentlemen, with regard to disinfection, the four medical members of your Committee advised that while ventilation of premises should be advised the disinfection of a patient's clothes and bedding is not considered necessary. They are all of the opinion that food utensils, such as plates, cups, chopsticks should be thoroughly boiled after use in houses in which cases have occurred and they wish to point out in this connection that the micro-organism will not grow in variations of temperature. It requires an even degree of temperature that is practically normal body heat. They think Inspectors should devote their attention to getting people to the atomisers and instructing them as to what is necessary to do and they recommend advice by leaflet, which should be translated into Chinese and distributed by the Inspectors. The leaflet has been drawn up and leaflets in Chinese will shortly be ready for use. Of course, gentlemen, this means that disinfection will cease. The Principal Civil Medical Officer has been added in an advisory capacity to the Committee of this Board. The washing of houses with kerosene emulsion can do no harm yet the medical members recommend that it should be stopped. I think the stopping of disinfection, which is really of no official use from

the point of view of this disease, so we are advised by medical opinion, will do a considerable amount of good in the way of preventing the concealment of Chinese cases. I am glad to say that so far we have not had a very great amount of concealment; but I think now we have stopped the disinfection it should even stop what little concealment there has been."

If any member of the full Board wishes me to put this matter to the vote at this meeting I will do so now, or if, Gentlemen, you wish to formally adopt the recommendation on this point.

Incidentally a certain question has been raised about telephones and telephone receivers. On this point the medical members of your committee advise that the telephone receivers should be cleansed or wiped with a piece of damp cloth at least once a day in order to ensure as far as possible ordinary cleanliness. They do not consider that the receivers can be regarded as carriers or danger traps, because the micro-organisms cannot live on such a medium.

With regard to the present incidence of this disease, Gentlemen, it may be within your recollection I think it was at our meeting of a month ago—that I said then with regard to the first ninety or a hundred cases that the incidence of the cases had been observed chiefly to be of young adults of about the age of 15 years. That is no longer true.

On our present figures it is apparent that at present children under 10 are being chiefly attacked and in this connection I will pass around the curves which have been prepared by the Medical Officer of Health. While I don't wish any hopes to be built on this, the present week has started a little lower than last week. It may be that we shall have a lower week this week, but I don't think we have gone far enough up to the present to jump to any conclusion. We are now sending out daily returns to the newspapers and will continue to do so while the epidemic lasts.

I have not yet come to No. 4 Gentlemen—but I wish to remark that on the general question of carriers the medical members of your committee are of the opinion that it is impossible to deal with all the carriers in this Colony, and it is not intended to make any attempt to do so. I will read an extract at the request of the medical members of the committee from Rosenau's Preventive Medicine 1913: "It is obviously impracticable to make bacteriological examinations sufficient to discover all the carriers in a community of any considerable size. Moreover, the control of so many carriers when discovered would require to be a military control. We must frankly admit that when Cerebro Spinal Meningitis has once become epidemic it cannot be stamped out by any known means of practical application."

I don't mean gentlemen to say—I don't wish to draw the conclusion that it won't leave us. It will leave us; but it won't be stamped out by the measures we are taking.

Mr. Alabaster:—"They may apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of ' habeas corpus'."

The Chairman:—"You cannot get you writ if these bye-laws are passed."

Mr. Alabaster:—"I don't wish to advise the Board.

The Chairman moved that Section 1 of the Removal of Patients Bye-laws be amended in accordance with the terms of the amended section already circulated.

Dr. Orozco seconded.

Mr. Alabaster:—"Is there any place in any part of the world where there are powers as wide as this?"

The Chairman:—"In Australia."

Mr. Alabaster:—"To inter half the population if they think fit? Is there any precedent for it?"

The Chairman:—"I have not got the report of the Australian epidemic, but the definition I first had the definition of contact which it was unnecessary ultimately to use which was copied from the report made, where it stated it would be necessary to take powers and suggested this definition. I took it to the Crown Solicitor for consideration so I think it can be answered: Yes. These steps have been legally considered before to day."

The motion was agreed to, Mr. Alabaster alone dissenting.

200 Lives Lost in Alcohol Fire, Patrograf, Wednesday, January 30.—Two hundred persons perished in a fire in an alcohol factory at Novo-Archangelsk. A crowd of carousers broke into the factory and entered the cellar. Some one lighted a candle and the alcohol fumes exploded.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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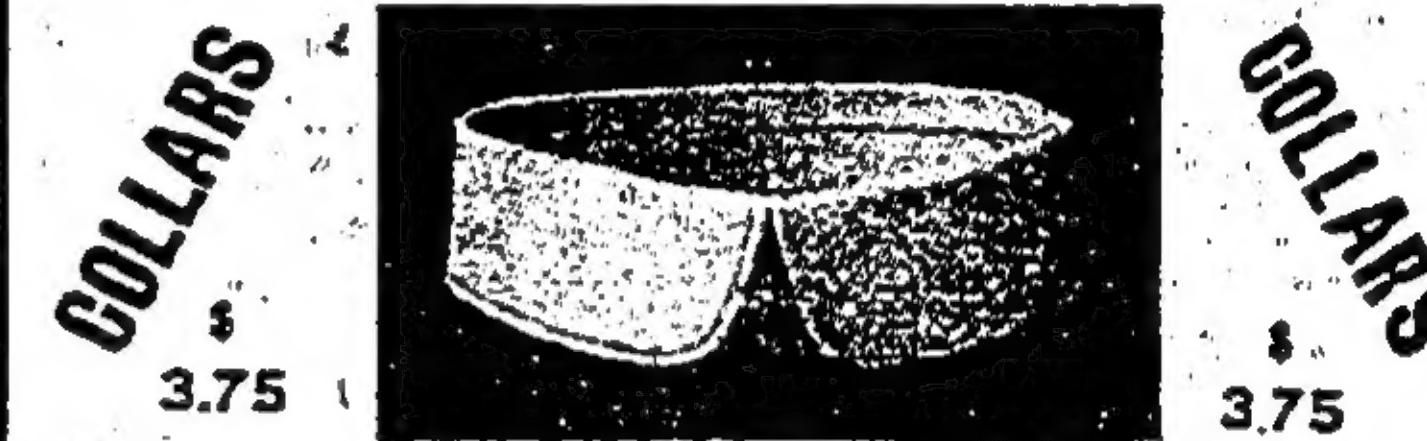
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A 5927	{ PALMETTO HOP AUNT PATTY	WALTZ.
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E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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Sailings from Hongkong Subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Shidzuoka Maru T. 14,500	FRL, 29th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	Kaga Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 15th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT, 18th May at 11 a.m.
	Kirin Maru T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 23rd Mar. MONDAY, 25th Mar.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Rangoon Maru T. 8,000	

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

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* Katori Maru SAT, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.

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SIBERIA MARU 15,000 23rd Mar.

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NIPPON MARU 11,000 16th April.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 27th April.

PERSIA MARU 19,000 10th May.

KOREA MARU 18,000 24th May.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI Wingsang Thur, 21st Mar. at d'light.

SANDAKAN Mausang Thur, 21st Mar. at noon.

HAIPHONG Loksang Fri, 22nd Mar. at 7 a.m.

MANILA Loongsang Fri, 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN Chingshang Sun, 24th Mar. at d'light.

MANILA Yungsang Fri, 29th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Coloway when indentance offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having open date accommodation for passengers.

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TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chinkiang.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

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For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI Shantung 31st Mar. at 3 p.m.

SATOW & SINGAPORE Hupeh 22nd Mar. at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI Foating 23rd Mar. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI Yingchow 23rd Mar. at 8 p.m.

TIENTSIN Kuichow 16th Mar. at noon.

<p

NOTICES.

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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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S.S. "S. JACOB"
will leave on or about 25th March.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 1st April.

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ORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1918.
Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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STEAMERS	TONS	SAILINGS
SAF SAN FRANCISCO	8,000	20th Mar.
Rembrandt	10,000	3rd Apr.
Groenier	10,000	17th Apr.
JAVA & SINGAPORE	8,000	27th Mar.
Kawi	8,000	28th Mar.
Grootius	10,000	30th Mar.
Vondel	8,000	30th Mar.

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

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The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bader Albert, Hongkong Hotel, Dow, Hongkong Hotel.

Hart, S.C., from Shanghai.

Jameson, Grieve & Co., from Christiania.

Mack George, Hongkong Hotel, from Singapore.

Syder, H.M.S. "Yarrow," from Singapore.

Warwick, Montres, from Melbourne.

Wilson Capt., from Saigon.

Wolfram, from Melbourne.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

HONGKONG, March 15, 1918.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS:			
Shanghai	Wingang	J. M. Co.	21. Mar.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21. Mar.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	21. Mar.
Manila	Dooneeang	J. M. Co.	22. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hainan	D. L. Co.	22. Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	22. Mar.
Walpung	Lokang	J. M. Co.	23. Mar.
Swatow and Singapore	Hupeh	B. & S.	23. Mar.
Shanghai	Paotung	B. & S.	23. Mar.
Tientsin	Yungchow	B. & S.	23. Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Chingsing	J. M. Co.	24. Mar.
Tientsin	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	25. Mar.
Java and Singapore	Kusichow	B. & S.	26. Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	I.C.J. L.	27. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kawi	I.C.J. L.	28. Mar.
Manila	Bihiuwa M.	N. Y. K.	28. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuenzang	J. M. Co.	29. Mar.
Java and Singapore	Haitan	D. L. Co.	29. Mar.
Java and Singapore	Grotius	J. C. J. L.	30. Mar.
Saikou	Vondel	J. C. J. L.	30. Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tijparas	J. C. J. L.	1. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tumanoeck	J. C. J. L.	6. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	13. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20. Apr.
	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18. May.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.	NOTICE.
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU,"	
From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.	

MITSUBISHI GOSH
KWAISHA.
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Honkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via—

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Saturday, March 23rd 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after March 25th 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

P.O. Box 100, Hongkong.

General Agent, H. G. M. T. & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG, March 18th, 1918.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

HONGKONG, March 18th, 1918.

J. K

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

MINERS AND MILITARY SERVICE.

London, March 18.
The South Wales miners have voted 48,400 for and 47,735 against the Government's proposal to comb out 50,000 miners in Britain for the army.

[A telegram since received, appearing elsewhere, indicates that later figures reverse this decision.]

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Cairo, March 17.
The Imperial and Egyptian Governments, acting in concert, have decided to acquire the cotton crop from August 1 on a basis of \$43 per kantar, for fully-good-fair saharas.

COMPENSATION FOR MARCONI COMPANY.

London, March 18.
In the Marconi case (cabled on 14th inst.) the Attorney General has announced that the disputed questions will be referred to arbitration for assessment of the amount of compensation.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

RAILLESS CARS IN SHANGHAI.

"Peace" Terms of the Southerners.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:

General Tang Chih-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan and Grand Marshal of the Military Government, replying to the peace overtures of the North, communicated through former Viceroy Tseen Chuan-hsun, insists that the National Assembly shall be reconstituted; that Feung Kuo-chang may be Acting President but his re-election must be in accordance with the Presidential Election Law; that the appointment of officials for the Yunnan, Szechuan and Kwangshou Provinces should be in accord with the feeling and condition of the Provinces concerned himself; however, declining the proposed post of Inspector-General of those Provinces; that the former status of the officers and men of the Independent Navy shall be reinstated, assigning only naval officers to important naval stations; that the Central Government shall not interfere with the purchase of arms by the South-Western Provinces for national defence; that the former ranks and positions of Generals Li Tien-tai and Shek Tsing-ohin at Hopeh be restored, allowing them to station at Ning-yang as usual; and that all expenses in connection with the armies for national protection and in the cause of Constitutionalism shall be borne by Central Government.

General Tang has directed the Bureau of Finance of Yunnan to remit, at its earliest convenience, funds for the expenses of the National Assembly to be in regular session in Canton in April. The Military Governor of Kwangshou is also remitting funds to the National Assembly.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT CHARGED.

A Lengthy Hearing Probable.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Albert Edwards, former accountant at the Government Civil Hospital, is charged with the embezzlement of \$500, the property of the Government.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

His Worship asked Mr. Longmott, prosecuting, on behalf of the Crown, how long he thought the case would last, and Mr. Longmott replied that as the defendant had pleaded not guilty, the case would require considerable preparation. With regard to the question as to how long it would take, that was another matter. If it had to be gone into item by item, then it would take a considerable time as there were no less than 36 employees at the Hospital who had made payments, so there would be 36 witnesses. He should think there would be about 42 witnesses altogether.

The case was adjourned until Friday morning.

THE GRESSON STREET AFFAIR.

The Trial Continued at the Sessions.

The hearing of the case in which Ng Ling, alias Kwang Kwang, is charged with the murder of Inspector O'Sullivan at No. 6, Gresson Street, on January 22, was continued at the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies).

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, prosecuted and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Agassiz, defended.

Dr. Woodward, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence to the effect that he made an examination of Kwong Seang on January 22. He had a bullet wound in the leg and one in the stomach. He died two days later. On the same day prisoner was admitted to Hospital. He had a wound in the upper lip and one in the chest. Later in the day witness visited the Victoria Mortuary where Inspector O'Sullivan's body was identified to him. He had two wounds through the left lung and one through the head, sideways, which had passed right through. There was one through the right groin. A bullet had also entered the middle of the right lung at the back and was discovered behind the left lower jaw.

By Mr. Alabaster:—"The wounds were all small, there being no expansion. The bullets were all probably nickel-plated bullets such as the one which was found. In the case of a lead bullet, the point of exit was generally larger than the point of entry.

By Mr. Kemp:—"A lead bullet when passing through flesh nearly always expanded."

By His Lordship:—"He could not say whether Inspector O'Sullivan survived some time after receiving the bullet wound."

Ip Hoang said that on December 22 he went to two brothels in Yau-mat, the prisoner being one of them with his brother and two other men. Prisoner, his brother and a tall man were together in a cubicle.

Kong U-inu said that last year she was living with a man named Sui-Sap. Kwang Kwang, the prisoner, was also living in the same house. Other men were also living there. A man named Ng Ming did not live there but frequented the house.

The hearing this afternoon was mainly occupied by Inspector Sim, who told the story as was published by us at the time of the magisterial hearing.

Asked by His Lordship if such raids were of frequent occurrence, witness said they were almost daily affairs. The police did not usually go armed on such raids, for they had too much confidence in the public. It was more usual for men to go armed in the New Territories, though there were no difficulties.

"With the Council's approval, the Company proposes to experiment with a few railless electric freight cars, with the object of obtaining the necessary vehicles to plan a complete railless freight service."

It is argued that an adequate service of railless freight cars would be of advantage to merchants and lessen traffic congestion.

The advantages of railless extensions are set out as: the avoidance of opening roads for rail laying and repairs, safety, absence of noise and smell, no danger of skidding, cheap fares, suitability for narrow roads, economy in the matter of paving, distribution of traffic, inter-railing with tramway routes, no extra charge for season ticket holders, advantageous to the Council from a revenue point of view, etc.

S.R. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs, District Superintendent, state:

All Detachments will parade on the Cricket Ground on Sunday the 24th inst. at 9 a.m., for Company and Stretcher Drill, and inspection of equipment, Dress—Holmes, shorts, puttees, baversacks (fitted), waterbottles (filled). Ambulances and stretchers required.

MILITARISM IN EXCELSIS.

What the German High Command Thinks.

The most interesting book on the war that has appeared in Germany is "Deductions from the World War," by General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven, of the German Imperial Staff.

As regards the military deductions it is as well to follow the author, and keep an open mind, but there are certain disclosures that will be read with interest. One of these is the revelation of a lost opportunity on the Marne, where, as the General indicates, a whole host of Germans might have been enveloped had powerful forces been thrown on the right flank of the German army at the proper moment. Although the author may think that the Allies failed to recognise that possibility, it may be proved later, when a French Staff officer writes with the freedom enjoyed by General Freytag, that the eventual capture of Germans at a particular juncture of the Marne battle was not ignored.

Every man, woman, and child of every rank now in Switzerland is entitled to a fixed quantity monthly of each of the foodstuffs mentioned. These quantities may seem inadequate according to English ideas, but they are sufficient here, and no grumbling is heard. They are:

Bread: About 1lb per person daily;

Floor: About 11oz. monthly;

Rice, sugar, and macaroni: 1lb. per person monthly.

Milk in certain districts is almost unobtainable, and the allowance to adults, if the Government eventually decides to assume its distribution, will certainly not exceed 1½ pint per head. The Swiss rationing system has been put into force without any increase in bureaucracy, any extensive use of paper for circulars, cards, etc., and with very little inconvenience to the population.

Bread cards are issued towards the end of each month, available for the following one, and sugar cards are renewed every six months. The Government has entrusted to the local authorities the distribution of tickets, of controlling the applications made, of prosecuting all abusers of the scheme. On the last three days of each month the distribution of cards takes place at the municipal buildings to the inhabitants, in alphabetical order, and there is seldom more than a ten minutes' wait. Fraud is rendered practically impossible by the "livret de famille" in the case of the Swiss and the "permis de sejour" in the case of the foreigner.

The holder of the card is not restricted to the allowance daily, but within the limits of the monthly total may vary it according to taste or need. A large consumption of bread early in the month of course means shortage later; an under-consumption during the month means the withdrawal of unused coupons by the authorities when the card is renewed. The ration for children under two years of age is about 3½oz. daily; a supplementary allowance of the same amount is made to manual workers of certain categories.

Each inhabitant, except hotel and pension guests, has one of these books, which are presented by mistress or maid when family shopping is done. Each

hotel guest has a bread card, but the rationing of other foodstuffs is done through the hotel keeper. Foreigners—for example, the British delegates now attending the Anglo-Turkish Prisoners' Exchange Conference at Berlin—who enter Switzerland for a short stay are given temporary bread cards. All bread and sugar must be given up at the frontier by strangers leaving Switzerland, deserters being heavily fined then and there by the Customs officials. The British public, as well as the Controller, might learn something from the example of Switzerland.

"The spirit of German militarism, which has enabled us to stand the test of the world's war, we must preserve in the future, because with it our position stands or falls. . . . Germany must for all time maintain her claim to world power."

From this is thrown down the idea of a League of Nations as a natural step, and the German General, who regards war as inherent in human nature, lays bare the views of German militarists when he writes:

"We misconstrue reality if we imagine that it is possible to rid the world of war by means of mutual agreement. . . . The idea of a universal league for the preservation of peace remains a Utopia, and would be felt as an intolerable tutelage by any great and proud-spirited nation. . . . The fact that it was precisely the President of the United States who advocated such a brotherhood of nations must in any case arouse our wonderment. America's behaviour in the war has shown that pacifism, as represented in America, is only business pacifism, and so the bottom nothing more than cross materialism."

"In any event, as regards the Germans, the world war should number us once and for all of any vague cosmopolitanism."

—Continued from page 118.

The class will rise and transcribe at sight into German the following exercise, therefore:

"Prince Wilhelm was very talented and learned easily and gladly." Very good. Now turn to page 120:

"Although the German Kaiser is a soldier through and through, it would be a mistake to consider him a monarch anxious for war."

—Continued from page 118.

The class will rise and transcribe at sight into German the following exercise, therefore:

"Prince Wilhelm was very talented and learned easily and gladly." Very good. Now turn to page 120:

"In our foreign policy I am determined to keep peace with every one, as much as in me lies. There may be poison in my heart, but certainly in a laugh for any American child who is familiar with history since August 1914."

The class will now make the following resolution:

"Although the German Kaiser is a soldier through and through, it would be a mistake to consider him a monarch anxious for war."

RATIONING IN SWITZERLAND.

An Expediency and Simple System.

Mr. J. C. Segres, special correspondent of the *Daily News*, writes as follows:

Berne, Dec. 19.—If compulsory food rationing becomes necessary in Great Britain, the Food Controller, before adopting any system, might study with advantage the simple and expeditious methods which work so admirably in Switzerland. Butter, sugar, flour, among the principal food-stuffs, rice and macaroni among the less essential, are now rationed, and at the beginning of the year last certainly and possibly milk will be added to the number.

Every man, woman, and child of every rank now in Switzerland is entitled to a fixed quantity monthly of each of the foodstuffs mentioned. These quantities may seem inadequate according to English ideas, but they are sufficient here, and no grumbling is heard. They are:

Bread: About 1lb per person daily;

Floor: About 11oz. monthly;

Rice, sugar, and macaroni: 1lb. per person monthly.

Milk in certain districts is almost unobtainable, and the allowance to adults, if the Government eventually decides to assume its distribution, will certainly not exceed 1½ pint per head. The Swiss rationing system has been put into force without any increase in bureaucracy, any extensive use of paper for circulars, cards, etc., and with very little inconvenience to the population.

Bread cards are issued towards the end of each month, available for the following one, and sugar cards are renewed every six months. The Government has entrusted to the local authorities the distribution of tickets, of controlling the applications made, of prosecuting all abusers of the scheme. On the last three days of each month the distribution of cards takes place at the municipal buildings to the inhabitants, in alphabetical order, and there is seldom more than a ten minutes' wait. Fraud is rendered practically impossible by the "livret de famille" in the case of the Swiss and the "permis de sejour" in the case of the foreigner.

The holder of the card is not restricted to the allowance daily, but within the limits of the monthly total may vary it according to taste or need. A large consumption of bread early in the month of course means shortage later; an under-consumption during the month means the withdrawal of unused coupons by the authorities when the card is renewed. The ration for

children under two years of age is about 3½oz. daily; a supplementary allowance of the same amount is made to manual workers of certain categories.

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hotel guest has a bread card, but the rationing of other foodstuffs is done through the hotel keeper. Foreigners—for example, the British delegates now attending the Anglo-Turkish Prisoners' Exchange Conference at Berlin—who enter Switzerland for a short stay are given temporary bread cards. All bread and sugar must be given up at the frontier by strangers leaving Switzerland, deserters being heavily fined then and there by the Customs officials. The British public, as well as the Controller, might learn something from the example of Switzerland.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Trade. The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for March 8 states:—Export business continues very sluggish. American markets are dull, while, as regards Europe, whence demand is excellent the situation continues to preclude business. Locally matters are equally as dull, the Chinese showing but little inclination to resume work after the Chinese New Year holidays. Cotton is firm with small stocks and small arrivals. Gauking, tallow, hides and wood oil are similarly affected by the scarcity of supplies. China grass is firmer and stocks of this commodity are exhausted. As regards yarn, the circular says there has been some inquiry during the past week for 14's, 16's and 20's for quick deliveries; also for 11 and 12th drills and sheetings, but very little business has gone through. There has been a revival in clearances of yarn, drill, sheetings and blacks, caused by the arrival in Hankow of up-country buyers.

Japanese Seizing Mines in China.

More than once has a proposal been made for Japanese capitalists to advance loans to "Chinese" on condition of obtaining the rights to exploit the zinc and lead mines in Hunan, says the Japan Chronicle, quoting the Asahi; but it has never been successful. Last year the matter was taken up by six large Japanese firms (the Mitsui, Furukawa, Kuhara, Okura, and Suzuki firms, and the Osaka Zinc Mining Co.), whose negotiations seemed for a time successful, but eventually fell through owing to the opposition of certain influential Chinese in South China for political reasons. If the control of the zinc and lead mines is obtained by Japanese, it will considerably promote the refining and other industries in Japan. Such being the case, it is now reported that the six Japanese firms mentioned have resumed efforts to secure the privilege. The Japanese journal states they will not this time propose any loan transactions but will try to undertake a large refining industry in China in co-operation with certain influential Chinese business men with the object of working the mines in question. Negotiations for this end are now in progress. It is said that since the proposal is beneficial both to the Japanese and Chinese concerned, the negotiations will be successfully settled before long.

Coal and Steel of Kueichow.

Two fresh enterprises have been commenced at Hingi—coal and steel businesses. A new bituminous coal business has opened at Hingi in the district, and the product is brought on the street by pack-horses. It is not a very excellent burning coal, but is usable. The steel business is very commendable for these country folk. They are producing at Lungkwang, six catties per dollar, said to be about equal in durability to the steel imported through Canton. Steel here is a big question, as Hingi is one of the chief centres for stonework in Kueichow, and chisels are much in requisition, and suitable steel very hard to obtain. Anything hard is rushed—as rifles, ramrod, bayonets, old gun-parts, bolts, or pieces of railway-material from Yunnan—anything that promises to make a chisel hard enough to stand the stonework. Good steel in the district is therefore a boon.—N. O. Daily News.

Reval Mint Branch for Bombay.

The heavy and continuous demand by the United Kingdom and the Allies for British Indian products caused an unprecedented expansion in the normally favourable trade balance of India. During the second half of 1917 remittances in liquidation of this balance were partly made by the shipment from debtor countries of gold coin and bullion. The gold held in the paper currency reserve in India rose from £8,622,000 on May 31 to £17,062,000 on December 16. In order that all the gold so imported may be available to maintain the metallic portion of the Government of India's paper currency reserve held for the encashment of currency notes, it was notified on June 23, 1917, that all gold so imported into India on private account would be subject to licence and would be acquired by the Government of

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

India at the rate of Rs. 15 to the pound sterling, or one rupee—7,5334 grains troy of gold. On September 28 this note was altered to Rs. 14.50 to the pound sterling, or one rupee—7,2521 grains troy of fine gold. The British sovereign is legal tender in India, and sovereigns imported and sold to the Government are therefore immediately available for all purposes; but the active trade demand for coin to finance heavy movements of exports and the requirements of the Government to make disbursements to its troops impose a considerable strain on the Government of India's metallic resources and make it desirable to hold the gold (no less than the silver) in the metallic portion of the paper currency reserve as far as possible in the form of legal-tender coin. Since the beginning of the war the Government of India's currency note circulation has expanded from Rs. 754,400,000 to Rs. 1,108,300,000. It has therefore been decided, says the Board of Trade Journal for January 3, to provide facilities for coining into sovereigns the gold bullion and foreign coin coming into the paper currency reserve. The establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay was accordingly authorised by proclamation dated December 21, to take effect from the date of promulgation in India.

What Is War Material?

With regard to the new American trade restriction it seems that there is considerable discussion among the American authorities themselves as to the question what goods should be regarded as necessary or not necessary to the prosecution of the war. According to a New York despatch to the Asahi, Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, says that it is not a healthy economic principle to restrict the import and export of goods not necessary for war purposes, and such restrictions will strike at the foundations of American finance.

Mr. Hurley, the Director of Shipping, joins him and says that it is lawful to interfere with the usual commercial system of the United States. On the other hand, Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller, says that as things stand, it is impossible fully to meet the Allies' requirements for the transport of war munitions by training to the large space occupied by goods not necessary for the war. Mr. Garfield, the Fuel Controller, says that if the new restrictions be carried into effect, a large quantity of coal will be conserved. The American authorities have thus no definite policy as to the differentiation of goods necessary to the prosecution of the war and those that are not, says the Japanese report. Japanese merchants in New York are consequently much puzzled over the situation.

Manila Government and Rice Market. For the present at least, the Manila Government will not enter the rice market of the islands except in so far as it is obliged to do so through the recent purchase of 15,000 sacks of rice to relieve the shortage in various parts of the islands, and the statements made to the effect that another half million pesos would be invested by the Government in rice from either Luzon or Saigon are without foundation, according to announcements made at the conclusion of a cabinet meeting in the office of the Governor-General. The Cabinet met in two sessions to consider a report submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources regarding the rice situation, but the nature of their deliberations was not disclosed further than the decision mentioned above. It is believed that the present situation is not such as to demand immediate action looking toward the purchase of larger supplies of rice by the Government, but it is understood that plans have been laid to enter into direct competition with importers and dealers in the event that prices go so high that the rice supply becomes so depleted that action is deemed absolutely necessary. In the meantime, it is stated, the resumption of ship service and continued shipments of milled rice arriving from the central Luzon provinces make it seem possible that the much-feared crisis will be averted.

so much attention as territorial aims, but a certain amount of information finds its way into the newspaper. At a conference of the Radical Party of Wurtemberg which was held at Stuttgart, Herr Liesching, who reported on economic questions, said that even the Radicals still hope that Germany will obtain a war indemnity to be paid in raw materials or half manufactured goods. He added that, if this proves to be impossible, Germany should, in making "a peace by agreement," endeavour to arrange currency loans in enemy countries, and especially in the United States.

Very brief reports are published of the discussions in the Main Committee of the Reichstag about the economic agreement to be imposed upon Russia. The representative of the Foreign Office seems to have said that there could be no further possibility of Russia associating herself with the Paris Resolution. The whole Committee was agreed that Germany should demand a most-favoured-nation clause in the agreements with Russia, but there was a dispute as to the period for which the clause should hold good. The Agrarian spokesman argued that the old commercial treaty with Russia should be renewed temporarily, with a view to the conclusion of a new commercial treaty after the war. He said that it would be a mistake to repeat in the peace treaty with Russia the famous most-favoured-nation clause which Germany imposed upon France in 1871. The newspapers are not allowed to publish any report of a speech by Herr Neumann, the expert on "Central Europe."

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on March 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Yards	Feet	Inches	Yards	Feet	Inches
Tyman	44	48	101	11	Below
Byewall	44	48	101	11	Below
Ward	44	48	101	11	Below
Medians	44	48	101	11	Below
Tyman Tak	44	48	101	11	Below
Wong	44	48	101	11	Below
Chung	44	48	101	11	Below
Wong	44	48	101	11	Below
Medians	44	48	101	11	Below
Total	533.0		112.2		

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions of gallons during the month of February.

Consumption	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
Consumption	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527	527
Population	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318	265,318		
Consumption per head per day	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

To day an irresponsible and uncontrolled Press is trying to make out that the political leaders want to surrender the vital interests of the Empire in face of the opinion of the Supreme Army Command, and the demand is made that the political leaders shall subordinate themselves and that the principal representatives of this policy, with whom the Reichstag Majority is in entire agreement, shall resign. Probably even that is not the ultimate aim. It looks as if the intention is to break up the present Reichstag Majority, to drive the Socialists into opposition, and then—when political chaos has taken the place of an ordered policy with a straight course—to put a dictatorship in place of the Reichstag. It is true that all this is half-madness, which would carry us straight into the abyss, but these blind fanatics do not see it, and as they are doubtless mixed up with other schemes which have nothing to do with fanaticism, this agitation is all the more perilous to the community.

The German censorship is dealing very severely with all discussion of the economic aims which are now occupying at least

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department.



As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.
The fine quality of the wine will be soon known throughout the world.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS: SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$615

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$320

North Chinas b. t. 130

Ubons s. \$800

Yangtze s. ex 73 \$320

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$133

H. K. Fires n. \$353

SHIPPING.

Douglases a. 877

Steamboats b. 118

Indos (Def.) a. 8158

Indos (Pref.) b. 8321

Shells b. 120/-

Ferries n. 28

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. & sa. \$80

Malabons b. & sa. \$291

MINING.

Kallans b. 40/-

Langkats b. t. 141

Raubis s. 83

Trophis b. 32/-

Urals n. 20/-

Oriental Cons. n. 27/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$43

Kowloon Docks b. \$131

Shai Docks b. & sa. t. 94

LANDS, HOTELS,
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$874

Land Invest. b. \$864

H'phrys Est. b. \$550

K'loon Lands b. \$271

Shai Lands b. t. 70

West Points b. \$78

Reclaimations L. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 174

Kung Yiks b. t. 151

Shai Cottons b. & sa. t. 133

Orizontals b. t. 43

Yangtszeopos s. t. 890

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$3

China Light & P. n. \$425

Providents b. \$7,10

Dairy Farms b. \$39

Green Islands ss. & s. t. 7,80

H. K. Electrics b. \$484

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$225

Ropes s. \$271

Steel Foundries L. \$10

Trams, Low Levels. L. \$620

Trams, Peak, old s. \$8

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 80

Laundries s. \$4

U. Waterboats b. \$114

Watsons b. \$5

Wm. Powells b. \$62

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICES.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

QUEENS ROAD
from ICE-HOUSE ROAD
HONG KONG

The Three Castles Cigarettes

Just Pure Rich Mellow
Virginia Tobacco

* THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

GEO. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 21st March,
1918,commencing at 11 a.m.
on Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49
(Yaumati).(For account of the concerned).
223 Bales Fibre Bristles.
210 Bags Groundnuts.46 Empty Barrels.
1 Lot ballots of Cocoanut
Fibre.Terms.—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April,
1918,commencing at 12 o'clock (NOON)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,The s.s. "American"
as she now lies moored off
Cheung Sha WanParticulars:—
Gross tonnage 795
net 518
Iron screw steamer
length 194' 7"
Breadth 27' 3"
Depth 17' 0"
Engines:—Compound 2 cylinders
27" and 50" by 30" stroke.

Note: The above vessel was abandoned to underwriters and is being sold without flag or register as she now lies off Cheung Sha Wan (Hongkong Harbour).

Terms: 20% purchase money on fall of hammer when ship will be at purchaser's risk and completion within one week of date of sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.**NOTICES.**HONGKONG TRAMWAY
CO., LTD.(Incorporated in the United
Kingdom)NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the COLONIAL
(Hongkong) REGISTER of the
Company will be CLOSED from
TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to
WEDNESDAY, 24th April, 1918,
both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of
Directors,W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1918.HONGKONG FIRE INSUR-
ANCE CO., LTD.**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**THE FORTY-NINTH OR-
DINARY MEETING of
Shareholders will be held at the
Offices of the undersigned at
11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the
27th instant.The Transfer Books of the
Company will be CLOSED from
the 13th to the 27th instant, both
days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance
Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1918.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
CO., LTD.**NOTICE.**THE FORTIETH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS of the above
Company will be held at the
Offices of the General Agents,
Pedder's Street, on WEDNES-
DAY the 27th instant at 11.30
A.M. for the purpose of receiving
the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1917.The Transfer Books of the
Company will be CLOSED from
the 14th to 27th March, both
days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.General Agents.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1918.**NOTICES.**WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833**ASAHI BEER.****POST OFFICE.**The Parcel Post service to places in
Szechuan Province is suspended until
further notice.In future mail for Kungtung with be
closed at the General Post Office, and
at Shing Wan Br. P. O. at 5 p.m. on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on
other days as at present.The Russian Post Office refuses to
accept any further mails for transmission to
Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Den-
mark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden,
and Switzerland will be stopped by the
Military Censors unless posted under a
War Office permit.The importation into the Commonwealth
of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abysinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese
East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will be forwarded from
Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by a
special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.Arrangements have been made for the
transmission of parcels to the United
Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.

10 lbs... \$1.50

10 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels
sent by this route.**IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.**The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold; All man-
ufactures of Silver other than silver-
watches and silver watch cases; Jewel-
lery of any description.Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.The Parcel Post service to Aden (ex-
cept in respect of parcels for military and
naval addresses) has been suspended.**FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.**The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
or descriptions.It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.**PARCEL POST SERVICE.**The Parcel Post service to Aden (ex-
cept in respect of parcels for military and
naval addresses) has been suspended.**CHINESE PARCEL REGULATIONS.**The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the Chinese
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to China must fill in the
columns of the regular Customs Declara-
tion particularly and exactly, omitting
none of the headings or descriptions.It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.**INDIAN PARCEL REGULATIONS.**The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the Indian
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to India must fill in the
columns of the regular Customs Declara-
tion particularly and exactly, omitting
none of the headings or descriptions.It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The
full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.**GENERAL PARCEL REGULATIONS.**The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the General
Post Office insist that senders of parcels
addressed to the United Kingdom must
fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
or descriptions.It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
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